CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 23 of 1894.

# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 5th June 1894.

## CONTENTS.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| **I.—Political and Foreign.** | |
| Nawáb of Rámpur and his army ... ... ... | 234 |
| **II.—General Administration.** | |
| India under Hindu, Muhammadan and British rule ... | 234 |
| British rule and natives ... ... ... ... | 234 |
| Tree-marking in Behar ... ... ... ... | 235 |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... | 235 |
| Rejection of Mr. Paul's resolution by the Secretary of State... | 235 |
| Water-works in Benares and Lucknow ... ... | 236 |
| Scarcity of grain in Saugor and Damoh ... ... | 237 |
| Cow-killing and Hindus ... ... ... ... | 237 |
| Hardwár Gorakshini Sabha hard pressed for funds ... | 237 |
| Decline of the cow-protection movement in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... ... ... | 238 |
| Approaching Bakr Íd in Azamgarh ... ... ... | 238 |
| A religious dispute at Chaukhandi in Bara Banki... ... | 238 |
| Appointment of a Civilian as Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... | 238 |
| Appointment of a Police Inspector to be in charge of the current duties of a District Superintendent of Police ... | 239 |
| Memorial regarding the grievances of assessors ... ... | 239 |
| Reduction in the sentence passed against the editor of the *Cawnpore Gazette* ... ... ... ... | 239 |
| Empress' Birth-day at Meerut ... ... ... | 239 |
| Empress' Birth-day at Unao ... ... ... | 239 |
| Village Sanitation in the Balrampur estate, Oudh ... | 240 |
| Need for an acquaintance with the law on the part of the people ... ... ... ... ... | 240 |
| Permission refused to a Vakíl of the Allahabad High Court to practice in Ajmere ... ... ... ... | 240 |
| Suggestion regarding the appointment of Rája Balwant Singh, as Honorary Magistrate in Awagarh, Etah ... ... | 240 |
| Mr. Cruickshank, Collector of Agra ... ... ... | 240 |
| Thefts of arms and European Officers ... ... | 240 |
| An alleged seditious article in the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* of Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... | 240 |
| Case of the Musalmán boy found dead in a well at Allahabad... | 241 |
| Police accused of receiving a bribe, Daraganj, Allahabad ... | 241 |
| Patwáris ... ... ... ... ... | 241 |
| Need for the extension of the water pipe to certain streets of Lucknow ... ... ... ... ... | 241 |
| Spread of a disquieting rumour at Allahabad ... ... | 241 |
| **III.—Local and Miscellaneous.** | |
| Alleged harassment of the Ráni of Agori by some evil-minded men, Mirzapur ... ... ... ... | 241 |
| Alleged unjust interference of Mr. Luff with the use of the tank by the public, Bánda ... ... ... | 242 |
| Prosecution for libel instituted by the late editor of the *Prayág Samachar* against Swami Alá Ram and the editor of the *Mittra Vilás* ... ... ... ... | 242 |
| A dakaiti in Tirwa, Farukhabad district ... ... | 242 |
| Two cases of dakaiti in the Agra and Muttra districts ... | 242 |


## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Urdu.** | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | 1894. | 1894. | |
| 1 | Árya Samáchár ... | Meerut ... | Dr. Rámchandra ... | For May ... | 1st June ... | ... |
| 2 | Káyasth Patriká ... | Lucknow ... | Devi Prasád ... | " " ... | 2nd " ... | 250 copies. |
| 3 | Khatri Hitkári ... ... | Agra ... | Dína Náth ... | " " ... | 1st " ... | 500 " |
| 4 | Risalai Theosophical Society... | Meerut ... | Dr. Rámchandra ... | " " ... | 2nd " ... | ... |
| 5 | Safir-i-Kashmir ... | Saháranpur ... | Avatár Krishn ... | " Apl. ... | " " ... | 425 copies. |
| 6 | Siráj-i-Sakhun ... ... | Sháhjahánpur... | Hafiz Niyaz Muhammad. | " Feb., Mar., April & May. | 31st May ... | ... |
| 7 | Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq ... | Aligarh ... | Mumtáz-ul-din ... | " June ... | 5th June ... | ... |
| 8 | Vaishya Hitkári ... | Meerut ... | Mohan Lál ... | " May ... | 2nd " ... | ... |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | | | |
| 9 | Khurshaid-i-Nánpárá ... | Nánpára (Bahraich). | Maulvi Yahyá Ali ... | 16th May ... | 31st May ... | ... |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | | | |
| 10 | Akhbár-i-Imámia ... | Lucknow ... | Saiyad Abid Ali ... | 2nd June ... | 4th June ... | 275 copies. |

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
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| | **URDU—(continued).** | | | 1894. | 1894. | |
| | *Tri-monthly.—(continued).* | | | | | |
| 11 | Hámid-ul-Akhbár ... | Moradabad ... | Ilâhi Bakhsh ... | 31st May ... | 2nd June ... | 225 copies. |
| 12 | Kanauj Punch ... | Kanauj (Farukhabad). | Bhaggú Khán ... | 1st June ... | 3rd " ... | 200 " |
| 13 | Mufid-i-Am ... | Agra ... | Qádir Ali Khán ... | " " ... | 4th " ... | 100 " |
| 14 | Nádir-i-Hind ... | Do. ... | Muhammad Ali ... | " " ... | 3rd " ... | 40 " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 15 | Agra Akhbár ... | Agra ... | Tajammul Husain ... | 28th May ... | 1st June ... | 230 copies. |
| 16 | Akhbár-i-Alam ... | Meerut ... | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | 29th " ... | " " ... | 65 " |
| 17 | Akhbár-i-Islám ... | Agra ... | Abdul Majíd Khán... | 30th " ... | 31st May ... | 526 " |
| 18 | Anís-i-Hind ... | Meerut ... | Kishun Sarúp ... | 26th May & 2nd June, | 30th May & 4th June | 625 " |
| 19 | Anjuman-i-Hind | Lucknow ... | Bishun Lál ... | 26th May ... | 1st June ... | 128 " |
| 20 | Ázád ... | Ditto ... | Sajjád Husain ... | 1st June ... | 4th " ... | 200 " |
| 21 | Colonel ... | Moradabad ... | Banwári Lál ... | " " ... | 5th " ... | 400 " |
| 22 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ... | Rámpur ... | Muhammad Husain | 28th May ... | 30th May ... | 446 " |
| 23 | Fitnah ... | Gorakhpur ... | Nizám Ahmad ... | 1st June ... | 4th June ... | 500 " |
| 24 | Hindustání ... | Lucknow ... | Gangá Prasád Varmá | 30th May ... | 1st " ... | 300 " |
| 25 | Jám-i-Jamshed ... | Moradabad ... | Jamshed Ali ... | 28th " ... | " " ... | 250 " |
| 26 | Kárnámah ... | Lucknow ... | Muhammad Yáqúb... | 25th " ... | 31st May ... | 275 " |
| 27 | Káyasth Conference Gazette... | Ditto ... | Dípnáráyan Varmá... | 1st June ... | 3rd June ... | 500 " |
| 28 | Matla-i-Núr ... | Cawnpore ... | Gauri Shankar ... | 26th May & 2nd June, | 30th May & 5th June | 45 " |
| 29 | Mihr-i-Nímroz ... | Bijnor ... | Karím-ullah ... | 28th May ... | 31st May ... | 435 " |
| 30 | Naiyar-i-Ázam ... | Moradabad ... | Amjad Ali ... | " " ... | 1st June ... | 300 " |
| 31 | Najm-ul-Akhbár ... | Etáwah ... | Rúh-ullah Khán ... | 31st " ... | " " ... | 223 " |
| 32 | Najm-ul-Hind... | Saháranpur ... | Avatár Krishna ... | 24th & 30th " ... | 31st May & 2nd June, | 275 " |
| 33 | Nasím-i-Agra ... | Agra ... | Jamná Dás Biswás... | 30th " ... | 2nd June ... | 450 " |
| 34 | Nasím-i-Hind ... | Fatehpur ... | Muhammad Nawáz Khán. | 23rd " ... | 30th May ... | 117 " |
| 35 | Nizám-ul-Mulk ... | Moradabad ... | Fahím-ul-din ... | 31st " ... | 2nd June ... | 250 " |
| 36 | Oudh Punch ... | Lucknow ... | Sajjád Husain ... | " " ... | " " ... | 350 " |
| 37 | Police News ... | Meerut ... | Habíb Ahmad ... | 24th " ... | 4th " ... | 500 " |
| 38 | Rafi-ul-Akhbár ... | Benares ... | Ghulám Husain ... | 28th " ... | 31st May ... | 400 " |
| 39 | Rahbar ... | Moradabad ... | Partáp Kishun ... | 31st " ... | 2nd June ... | 375 " |
| 40 | Riás-ul-Akhbár ... | Gorakhpur ... | Nizám Ahmad ... | 1st June ... | 4th " ... | 350 " |
| 41 | Rohilkhand Punch | Moradabad ... | Jamshed Ali ... | 20th May ... | 1st " ... | 250 " |
| 42 | Sitára-i-Hind ... | Ditto ... | Banwári Lál ... | 28th " ... | 2nd " ... | 150 " |
| 43 | Tohfa-i-Hind ... | Bijnor ... | Jairáj Singh ... | 27th Apl. & 27th May | " " ... | 410 " |
| 44 | Zamánah ... | Cawnpore ... | Muhammad Safdar Hasan. | 31st May ... | 1st June ... | ... |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 45 | Oudh Akhbár ... | Lucknow ... | Shiva Prasád ... | 30th May, to 5th June | 30th May to 5th June | 503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government). |
| | **URDU-ENGLISH.** | | | | | |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 46 | Aligarh Institute Gazette ... | Aligarh ... | Mumtaz-ul-din ... | 25th & 29th May & 1st June. | 30th May & 2nd June | 441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government). |
| | **HINDI.** | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 47 | Bhárat Prakáh ... | Moradabad ... | Banwári Lál ... | For May ... | 1st June ... | ... |
| 48 | Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak ... | Farukhabad ... | Náráyan Dás ... | " " ... | 3rd " ... | 350 copies. |
| 49 | Godharm Prakáh ... | Ditto ... | Mohan Lál ... | " Apl. ... | 2nd " ... | 440 " |
| 50 | Rám Patáká ... | Allahabad ... | Rádhá Mohan Shukla | " June ... | " " ... | 200 " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 51 | Almora Akhbár ... | Almora ... | Sadá Nand ... | 28th May ... | 31st May ... | 104 copies. |
| 52 | Bhárat Jíwan ... | Benares ... | Rám Krishna Varmá | " " ... | 30th " ... | 1,500 " |
| 53 | Prayág Samáchár ... | Allahabad ... | Jagan Náth Tiwári... | 31st " ... | 3rd June ... | 500 " |
| 54 | Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ... | Udaipur ... | Kahyá Chálak Dán... | 28th May ... | 1st " ... | 65 " |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 55 | Hindustán ... | Kálákankar (Partábgarh). | Devi Dayál Shukla ... | 29th May to 3rd June | 30th May to 4th June | 500 copies. |
| | **HINDI-URDU.** | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 56 | Krya Darpan ... | Sháhjahánpur... | Bakhtáwar Singh ... | For May ... | 2nd June ... | 450 copies. |
| 57 | Játi Samáchár ... | Kagarol (Agra). | Chaudhri Kanhai Singh. | " " ... | 1st " ... | 650 " |

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| | HINDI-URDU—*(concluded)*. | | | 1894. | 1894. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 58 | Káshi Patriká ... ... | Benares ... | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 1st June ... | 2nd June ... | 450 copies (including 242 copies taken by Government). |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 59 | Jaipur Gazette ... ... | Jaipur ... | Mahávir Prasád ... | 9th, 12th, 16th & 19th May. | 31st May & 2nd June | 100 copies. |
| | MARATHI. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 60 | Subodh Sindhu ... ... | Khandwa ... | Lakshman Anant Prayági. | 30th May ... | 2nd June ... | 350 copies. |
| | MARATHI-ENGLISH. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 61 | Nyáya Sudhá ... ... | Nágpur ... | Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan. | 28th May ... | 31st May ... | 375 copies. |

## I.—Political and Foreign.

Asír, 1st June 1894.

Nawab of Rampur and his army.

1. The *Asír* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, says that it would appear from the *Advocate*, that when the Nawab of Rampur was lately inspecting his troops on the parade-ground they made some noise, and that His Highness being annoyed at their misconduct threatened them that if they did not behave better he would apply to Government to lend him the services of some military officers. If the Nawab is unable even to control his servants without the help of Government officers, how can he be expected to conduct the administration of the State? He is a Pathan by race, has performed a journey round the earth, and is generally reputed to be an able prince. But if he is incapable of managing the affairs of his State in a better way, the high hopes formed by his subjects will have to be abandoned.

## II.—General Administration.

Godharm Prakásh. April 1894.

India under Hindu, Muhammadan and British rule.

2. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for April, states that every thing in this world is liable to change. India, which was once a very rich and civilized country, has been reduced to poverty and foreign yoke, and has come to be regarded as uncivilized. Under the old Kshatri Kings, peace and contentment reigned in the country, agriculture and trade were in a most flourishing state, and each class of the community attended to its duties. The Rajás regarded the people as their own children and afforded them every kind of protection; while they in return cherished strong feelings of loyalty and affection to their rulers. Of course there was then no need for the establishment of Gorakshini Sabhas, as cow-killing was unknown, and every man voluntarily respected and fed kine. The establishment of Muhammadan supremacy in the country was followed by many misfortunes. The Hindus were much oppressed and persecuted, their religion interfered with and cow-slaughter introduced. However, if they were forcibly deprived of their wealth, it still remained in the country. Though ten per cent. of the people were unjustly put to the sword, they had not to endure the intolerable pangs of hunger as at present. They supplied their own wants and did not depend on England or America for every thing. As the Musalmans made this country their home, mutual sympathy grew up between them and the Hindus. The British Government has spared no pains to promote the welfare and comfort of the people, establishing railways, post-offices, telegraphs, dispensaries, schools, courts of justice, police, etc. The strong cannot oppress the weak, and a man can institute a suit against Government itself. But even the just and benign British rule has not proved an unmixed good to the unlucky natives. If the old Musalman kings converted the Hindus to the Muhamadan religion by the sword, now they are voluntarily becoming Christians and Musalmans owing to starvation. Under Muhammadan supremacy the people were oppressed by the rulers, but there were no disputes among themselves. On the other hand, internecine quarrels now prevail among them at every place. Cow milk was somewhat dearer in the time of Musalman kings owing to the introduction of cow-killing than in the time of Hindu Rajas, but now it is very scarce and is generally to be had in an adulterated state. If the travellers were robbed in dense forests under Muhammadan supremacy, now men are robbed at their very houses by dakaits. The people are exposed to hundreds of similar misfortunes, but they can find consolation in the fact that Government is always anxious to remove their complaints.

Zamánah. 31st May 1894.

British rule and natives.

3. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 31st May, states that the account given by the *Morning Post* of the debate in the Viceroy's Executive Council regarding the stoppage of special trains was evidently a myth. But the natives who are groaning under their heavy burdens readily believed the story. However, men who are alive to the growing poverty of the country know very well that the time has arrived when Government will have to enforce economy very strictly. The *London Times* says that India should not be judged from her outward appearance, and that the wives of the men who are to be found walking in a half-naked state in forests wear valuable jewellery in their

houses. The *Times* is thinking of India as she was and not as she is. Formerly under native rule people were most parsimonious in their habits, and invested their savings in gold and silver which they buried under ground through dread of robbers. But times have entirely changed. With the perfect security of life and property enjoyed under British rule and the spread of western civilization, a more costly style of living has grown popular among the people, who now find it difficult to make both ends meet. Formerly valuable gems were to be found buried in huts, whereas now there is starvation in palaces. Men who seem to be in affluent circumstances have really to put up with insufficient quantities of food. What is more dangerous than the impoverishment of the country is the mighty change effected by English education in the thoughts of natives. Now they are not content to attribute any calamity to ill luck as before, but endeavour to find out its causes. They are not satisfied with the way in which Government spend the state revenues which they contribute from their hard-earned money, and cannot understand why a cheaper agency is not employed in conducting the administration. The two most important questions which are at present exercising their minds are, whether retrenchments could not be made in the public expenditure to get over the present financial difficulties, and whether the conduct of Anglo-Indians towards them is what it should be. Judging from the noble character of the English nation, it would be no matter for surprise if Lord Elgin put a stop to the special trains. Even Oriental kings who had any sympathy with their subjects did not care much for show and pomp. The Emperor Aurangzeb defrayed all his personal expenses from the income he derived from the sale of books written by himself. It is a firm conviction of the natives that the Government of India is actuated by no other desire than that of promoting the best interests of the country, and therefore, they believe that it is sure to put a stop to all unnecessary kinds of expenditure sooner or later; one of which is the large employment of very costly European agency. They are at a loss to understand why the Government pays European officers five or six times the remuneration their brethren receive in England for doing similar work. Europeans are now wanted only for the highest appointments, but all the subordinate ranks of the service may be recruited from among educated natives with advantage. Again, the treatment accorded to natives by the Anglo-Indians is very unsatisfactory. The latter love even their dogs more than they do the former, who supply them with bread and among whom they pass the best part of their lives.

Tree-marking in Behar.

4. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for April, refers to the opinions expressed by Sir A. P. MacDonnell, Colonel Malleson, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Roberts regarding the tree-daubing in Behar, and observes that if the mud-marks contain the hair of both the cow and the pig and have also blood-stains, they can hardly be the work of Hindus or Musalmans. Lord Lansdowne thinks that the tree-daubing has more to do with religion than with politics. Even if this view is accepted, the matter should not be regarded with indifference, as religion has always been the most fruitful source of disturbances and rebellions. Government should make a thorough inquiry to find out the authors and the object of tree-marking.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH, April.

The same.

5. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 24th May, states that the tree-daubing in Behar has created wide-spread anxiety in England, and is generally regarded as a sign of a rebellion. Evidently, Government has no confidence in the natives, and this is the reason why it considers every little unusual occurrence as a sign of a revolt. The natives are a most quiet and faithful people, and it is a gross injustice to them to doubt their loyalty.

NAJM-UL-HIND, 24th May 1894.

Rejection of Mr. Paul's resolution by the Secretary of State.

6. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, expresses satisfaction that the Secretary of State has rejected the proposal regarding the Simultaneous Examinations, and condemns it as quite premature and injurious to the country.

AZÁD, 1st June 1894.

Hindustáni, 30th May 1894.

Water-works in Benares and Lucknow.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, referring to the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in these provinces for the year 1892-93, states that the Benares water-supply and drainage schemes have cost Rs. 37,36,000. The two schemes will involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,21,000, which will be met from the surplus of Rs. 94,000 of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, and the following new sources of income, *viz.*, Drainage tax, Rs. 25,000; Water-rate, Rs. 60,000; Increase in Octroi, Rs. 60,000; Visitor's tax, Rs. 80,000; and Lodging-house tax, Rs. 5,000. The Government Secretary observes in the Report. "The Lieutenant-Governor views with apprehension the financial situation of Benares. The total debt for Water-works and drainage will be rupees 37,36,000, a large sum for such a city as Benares. The limits of possible taxation both as to form and amount are well nigh reached. And it appears very doubtful whether the Municipal Board, who are struggling bravely and ably against the difficulties that beset them, can establish a financial equilibrium. The matter is receiving the close attention of the Government." This is quite true. No sane man could deny the advantages which the Benares city has derived from the Water-works and the Drainage scheme. But a Local Government or a Municipal Board which does not cut its coat according to its cloth is as much to blame as a private gentleman who allows his expenditure to exceed his income. Gentlemen who were most forward in supporting the schemes have received the titles of Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur, but none of them now come forward with liberal donations in order to give any relief to the poor tax-payer. If the Government is busy discovering new forms of taxation with a view to restore the financial equilibrium, no thoughtful man will approve of its action. The Lieutenant Governor should save the old historial city from ruin by giving further aid to the Municipality from the provincial revenues. The citizens of Benares who have been put to an expense of 37 lakhs, have at least the satisfaction of getting a pure supply of water, though they are not inclined at present to use it for drinking purposes. But in Lucknow where the Water Works have cost 14 lakhs, not even 25 per cent of the native population will be benefited by those works. Our Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs are not anxious to extend the water pipes, but recommend the provision of additional hydrants at an expense of Rs. 10,000, on the road between the Railway station and Chhatar Manzil, in order that the road may be watered by means of rubber pipes. They say that the cost would be covered by the saving in the present expenditure of watering the roads! Surely the members of the Board have a very short memory. When estimates for the water-supply scheme were prepared, a saving of Rs. 10,000 a year in the cost of road-watering and conservancy was taken into account. Now on the strength of the same saving a fresh expenditure of Rs. 10,000 is recommended. That amount could be better employed in extending the pipe lines for 10,000 feet at the rate of a rupee a foot in the city. But our simple-minded members need not be found fault with for their recommendation in connection with the watering of the road between the Railway station and Chhatar Manzil. The Water-Works are chiefly intended for the benefit of Europeans and well-to-do natives, though the poorer classes have been burdened with the cost. With reference to the memorial of the European residents of Lucknow praying that the house-tax should be also levied in the native quarters of the town, the *Civil and Military Gazette* observes that the Water-Works have been constructed for the benefit of natives, but that the Europeans are taxed. But the Lahore paper ought to know better; 35 miles of pipe have been laid in Lucknow, 17 miles being in the Civil Lines and 18 in the native quarters. In the Civil Lines there are 10, and in some parts even 12 standposts in a mile; while the average number of standposts in a mile in the native town is only 8. Thus three or four thousand Europeans and their dependents have 17 miles of pipe; while over 2,25,000 inhabitants of the native quarters have to be content with 18 miles? Sir Auckland Colvin in his address to the Society of Arts in London laid stress on village sanitation in India. Sanitary improvements are no doubt very desirable, and even the seventh class boys in schools know this. But bread is as necessary to life as pure air and pure water. The taxation in Benares on account of the sanitary schemes will be Rs. 2½ a year per head, and will deprive a large portion of the population of several necessaries of life. The old native rulers built Water-Works in Poona and Nagpur from there own treasuries. This has also been done in Bhopal by the Begam. The native rulers did not provide pure water for their subjects at the expense of their blood.

8. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nágpur), of the 28th May, publishes a letter from a public-spirited and trustworthy correspondent at Saugor who states that there is a scarcity of grain in Saugor, Damoh, a portion of the Jabalpur district, Chanda and Bhopal territoty; the pinch of the scarcity being at present most felt in Saugor and Damoh. Great distress prevails among the poor and labouring classes, petty traders, and those men, women and children who are physically unfit to do any kind of work. The writer estimates the number of the famine-stricken people in the Saugor district alone at 5,00,000. The failure of the *sháli* and *unhálu* crops is the chief cause of the famine, but among the minor causes, one cause is the supply of *rasad* (provisions) to Government officers. The construction of roads between Saugor and Ráhatgarh and between Rehli and Garhakota has been taken in hand to provide relief for the sufferers, and some petty works have been opened in Kurai. It is rumoured that railway will be constructed between Saugor and Katni, but no start has yet been made. The works already opened do not provide adequate relief for all the sufferers. Wages are paid at the rates of 1½ annas to men, 1¼ annas to women, and 1 anna to children, but evidently these rates are quite inadequate in time of famine. Rumour is afloat that men are perishing from starvation in many villages; no special arrangements having yet been made for the relief of the old, the blind, the lame and other such persons who can do no work. It is believed that the labourers on the relief works are paid from the Municipal and Local funds, but that no grant has yet been made from the Provincial revenues. The Chief Commissioner has, it is reported, sanctioned Rs. 5,000, but that amount is insufficient to meet the expenses even for one month. No public subscriptions have yet been raised on behalf of the famine-stricken. The relief works are under the supervision of a young civilian, named Mr. Tabor, who does not know the language, manners and customs of the people, and has therefore to depend too much on his subordinates. The scarcity will last at least for the next eight months. The cultivators do not know how to tide over their difficulties, and to the writer's knowledge no takavi advances have yet been made to them. The transfer of Mr. Cleveland from Saugor at such a juncture is highly regrettable. The Saugor Hitkárni Sabhá has submitted a memorial regarding the famine to the Chief Commissioner.

Scarcity of grain in Saugor and Damoh.

NYÁYA SUDHÁ 28th May 1894.

9. A correspondent of the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, writing from Benares, complains that the Hindus are bent on putting a stop to cow-killing throughout India and even in other countries. The Musalmans are afraid that they may be deprived of an old right. The Hindus are daubing trees and collecting subscriptions under the pretext of begging alms. Do the Hindus relying on the aid of the National Congress desire to expel Englishmen and Musalmans from India? Formerly kine were openly killed, but the Hindus raised no objection. In commenting on the above communication the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* expresses disapproval of the tone of the communication and observes that Hindus do not desire an entire discontinuance of cow-slaughter, or they would ask Government to stop the killing of kine for the supply of beef to European soldiers. They only wish that cattle should be killed with secrecy. The educated Hindus have generally full sympathy with Musalmans. Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad rendered much pecuniary help to those poor Musalmans who had suffered from the riots last year.

Cow-killing and Hindus.

RÍAZ-UL-AKHBÁR. 1st June 1894.

10. The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for April, received on 2nd June, expresses grief at the circumstance that the Hardwar Gorakshini Sabha has been reduced to great straits for want of support. That Sabha was formerly in a very flourishing condition. It engaged the services of itinerant preachers, printed and circulated a large number of pamphlets on cow-protection, and encouraged the establishment of such Sabhas in other places. The Sabha requires Rs. 500 to purchase fodder for the use of cattle in its Goshala, and calls upon Hindus, who are bound to support kine, to assist it with donations. The Hindus give hundreds of rupees to dancing girls, and spend money on fireworks and other useless things, but do not like to contribute a pice for the support of cattle.

Hardwar Gorakshini Sabha hard pressed for funds.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH. April 1894.

Decline of the cow-protection movement in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

11. The same paper regrets to notice that since the occurrence of the Bakr I'd riots last year and the assumption of an unfavourable attitude by the Government officers towards the Gorakshini Sabhas, the cow-protection movement in these provinces has received a very severe blow. Such Sabhas are being abolished, members and updeshaks (preachers) are tendering resignations, and people discontinuing their aid. Several Goshalas in the Ballia and Azamgarh districts have ceased to exist. But in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Behar, and Bengal the cow-protection societies still continue to flourish as before. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that Government is opposed to Gorakshini Sabhas which are loyal to the core. Hence the Hindus in these provinces should remove all doubts from their minds and support such Sabhas as before.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBAR. 1st June 1894.

Approaching Bakr I'd in Azamgarh.

12. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, states that the efforts of Mr. Rose, the late Collector of Azamgarh, and the conciliation committees have been successful to a large extent in restoring good feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans in that district. However, the approach of Bakr I'd has produced some anxiety which has been increased by the mysterious tree-daubing incident. It is well that Government has sent two conpanies of the 6th Bengal Infantry and one troop of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry to Azamgarh, but the despatch of European troops would have still more reassured the minds of the Musalmans. Again the conduct of the troop of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry sent last year was far from satisfactory. The Commissioner had better proceed to Azamgarh at once and stay there during the I'd.

AZÁD. 1st June 1894.

A religious dispute at Chaukhandi, in Bara Banki.

13. A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, says that on Friday, the 18th May 1894, a religious affray occurred at Mauza Chaukhandi, in the Bara Banki District. The dispute was due to the Hindus blowing the shell when the Musalmans were offering their prayers. The Musalmans complain that the Hindus burnt the mats belonging to their mosque, and have built a new Shivala or temple. Several Musalmans were wounded in the affray, one of them being Hafiz Muhi-ul-din.

POLICE NEWS. 24th May 1894.

Appointment of a Civilian as Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

14. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th May, states that Mr. Giles, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has lately been appointed to officiate for Mr. Henry, the Inspector-General of Police, during his absence on leave. Last year Mr. Brown, the Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, was made the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, for some time. But when Mr. Porter, the late Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, went on three months' leave in August 1893, Mr. Holmes, the Collector of Saharanpur, and not Colonel Tweedie, the Senior Deputy Inspector-General ol Police, was appointed to act for him. The appointment was no gain to Mr. Holmes, because he received Rs. 750, as deputation allowance for three months while the additional expenditure incurred by him must have been over Rs. 1,000. Again the appointment was viewed with disfavour by the whole police force, and was opposed to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, which is to the effect, that on the post of Inspector-General of Police falling vacant for a few months the Deputy Inspector-General should be promoted to it. A senior District Magistrate is usually appointed Inspector-General of Police, who is either promoted to a Commissionership or retires only in two or three years. Mr. Porter was Inspector-General for about three years, and just when he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the department which might enable him to introduce the necessary reforms, he had to retire. And a Junior Civilian could not possibly be placed in the charge of such a large and important department. Under these circumstances, it would be well if the post were bestowed on the best man among the old and experienced police officers.

15. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th May, states that when a District Superintendent of Police in these provinces goes on leave for two or three months and no Assistant Superintendent is available to officiate for him, an experienced European Inspector is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Superintendent, and receives a deputation allowance at Rs. 100 a month in addition to his own pay. This practice is open to serious objection, inasmuch as the Inspector so appointed has to do all the work of the Superintendent to all practical intents and purposes, but he does not receive the pay of Officiating Superintendent. To place an Inspector in charge of the current duties of a Superintendent on an emergency for a few days is one thing, but to require him to do the work of the latter for two or three months is another. When an Inspector has to do the work of a Superintendent for several months, he should get the pay of the Superintendent of the last grade; and an Inspector who may be found to acquit himself well should be eligible for promotion to a Superintendentship direct.

Appointment of a Police Inspector to be in charge of the current duties of a District Superintendent of Police.

POLICE NEWS, 24th May 1894.

16. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th May, highly approves of the memorial which Haji Muhammad Ahmad Sa'íd has prepared regarding the grievances of assessors, and hopes that the people in all the districts of these provinces will readily sign it. The *Najm*, however, considers the memorial incomplete, as it has omitted to lay stress on the necessity for competent men being brought on the list of assessors.

Memorial regarding the grievances of assessors.

NAJM-UL HIND, 24th May 1894.

17 The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 31st May, states that the Sessions Judge has reduced the sentence passed against Harnam Singh, the Editor of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, by the Magistrate for libel, from 3 months' imprisonment to one month's imprisonment; the fine of Rs. 500 being upheld.

Reduction in the sentence passed against the editor of the *Cawnpore Gazette*.

ZAMÁNAH, 31st May 1894.

18 The *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 2nd June, referring to a meeting held on the 26th May, in the Meerut Town Hall for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, states that there was a large gathering of the residents and zamindars of the district on the occasion. Mr. Wyer, the Magistrate and Collector, presided. The President after expressing joy at the Queen's Birthday referred to the establishment of the Meerut College. A list of fresh subscriptions amounting to Rs. 17,500, which had been prepared by the tahsildar was read out by Mr. Wyer, and the editor hopes the B. A. Class will be opened in July next. Mr. Wyer will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Meerut with gratitude for the keen interest taken by him in raising funds for the College. Addresses were presented by the Young Muhammadan Association and the Devanágri Pracháni Sabha to the Magistrate, as representative of Her Gracious Majesty. An address in verse was also read by Shaikh Basharat Ali, Deputy Collector, on behalf of all the Deputy Collectors in the District. There were illuminations and a display of fire-works at the Surajkund in the evening. (The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, Meerut, of the 29th May, gives a similar account of the meeting).

Empress' Birthday at Meerut.

ANÍS-I-HIND, 2nd June 1894.

19 The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 31st May, publishes an account of an entertainment given by Rai Bhawani Sahaya, Deputy Collector, at Unao on the 24th idem, in honour of the Empress' Birthday; the European and native officers and Raises of the district being present. The Rai expressed joy at the advent of the happy occasion and pointed out the need for the establishment of a poor-house; offering Rs. 50 to form the nucleus of the fund required for the purpose. The Deputy Commissioner highly approved of the proposal, but said that the sum of Rs. 50 would barely meet the cost of the foundation of the building, and that the work could not be carried out until all men contributed subscriptions. The proceedings were brought to a close by a display of fire-works.

Empress' Birthday at Unao.

OUDH AKHBÁR, 31st May 1894.

HINDUSTÁN, 29th May 1894.

Village sanitation in the Balrampur estate, Oudh.

20. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 29th May, gives the substance of the rules framed by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Anson, the Agent in the Balrampur Estate, for the improvement of village sanitation, published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette, dated the 26th May, praises him for taking a lively interest in the matter, and hopes that other estates will follow the good example set by Balrampur.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR, 24th and 31st May 1894.

Need for an acquaintance with the law on the part of the people.

21. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th and 31st May, argues that it is of importance that the people should have some knowledge of the laws of their country which they are bound to observe. But they are utterly ignorant of the laws, as they are published in English and Urdu which they do not know. Hence it is necessary that Government should engage the services of some men, who should travel from place to place and explain the provisions of important Acts to large popular audiences, illustrating their explanations with the decisions of Criminal Courts in recent cases, which would deter offenders and check crime. Moreover, Hindi translations of Acts should be printed and largely circulated by Government. Courts should not object to receive petitions written in Nagri character. It should be remembered that India is not Arabia or Persia.

NASIM-I-AGRA, 30th May 1894.

Permission refused to a vakíl of the Allahabad High Court to practise in Ajmere.

22. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, publishes a communication in which the writer states that according to law the vakíls of a High Court are entitled to practice as pleaders in any Court in this country; but complains that lately when Lala Harkishan Das, a vakíl of the Allahabad High Court, applied to the Commissioner of Ajmere for permission to practice in that district, he was told in reply that under the existing rules his application was inadmissible.

NAJM-UL-HIND, 30th May 1894.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of Raja Balwant Singh, as Honorary Magistrate in Awagarh, Etah.

23. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 30th May, urges the appointment of Raja Balwant Singh, as Honorary Magistrate, in Awagarh, Etah district, to save the people the trouble of going a long distance to seek justice.

MUFID-I-ÁM, 1st June 1894.

Mr. Cruickshank, Collector of Agra.

24. The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 1st June, praises Mr Cruickshank, the Collector of Agra, for his ability, justice and diligence, and observes that he has considerably improved the sanitation of the town; the result being that there has been no outbreak of cholera during the last three years.

HÁMID-UL-AKHBÁR, 31st May 1894.

Thefts of arms and Europeans officers.

25. The *Hámíd-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, states that thefts of arms frequently occurred, but that the thieves were never traced. A strange disclosure has lately been made which shows that the thieves were no other than European officers themselves. Three European officers attached to the Firozpur arsenal have been arrested in England on the charge of having sold arms to Afghans. They will be brought to the Panjab for trial. Natives are always accused of treachery, dishonesty and disloyalty, but here is an instance of European integrity and fidelity.

ÁZÁD, 1st June 1894.

An alleged seditious article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta.

26. A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, quotes a few sentences from an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding the quarrels between the Shia and Sunní sects of Musalmans, the Congress and anti-Congress movements and the alleged partiality of Anglo-Indian officers towards Musalmans as against the Hindus; criticizing those sentences and observing in conclusion, that apparently the object of the writer of the article is to create disaffection in the minds of the Hindus towards Government, and to encourage discord between the Hindus and Musalmans and even between the two sects of the Muhammadans themselves. The publication of such writings especially at such a time of popular unrest, is highly objectionable. Government should give its best attention to the matter.

27. The *Rám Patáká* (Allahabad), of the 1st June, referring to the case of the Musalman lad whose dead body was found in a well at Allahabad, observes that after making an inquiry the Magistrate has come to the conclusion that the lad committed suicide by throwing himself into the well and has therefore deposited the case. The *Rám Patáká* does not agree with the Magistrate, but infers from the evidence of Mr. Butcher, who held the *post mortem* examination, which is quoted and commented on, that probably the murderer first inflicted a wound with a knife or sickle on the belly of the boy and tied a twisted piece of cloth round his neck on his crying. The Magistrate is wrong in thinking that the wound was inflicted and the cloth tied after death. Several witnesses were vaguely asked if they had seen any cloth on the body of the deceased, but evidently they did not notice the twisted cloth round the neck, as it was covered by swollen skin. Autar may not be the murderer, but the deceased was killed by some man. It is impossible that a boy 11 years old should commit suicide on account of a petty quarrel with another boy. The *Rám Patáká* expresses regret that the parents of the boy were severely dealt with and relegated to jail for an offence committed in a state of extreme grief and anger. The case should again be inquired into.

Case of the Musalman boy found dead in a well at Allahabad.

RÁM PATÁKÁ. 1st June 1894.

28. The same paper states that some men living in a house at Daraganj, Allahabad, under the influence of *bhang* went up to the roof of their house at night to put the tiles in proper order. The noise excited the suspicions of a neighbour who cried "Thief." The men were arrested and had to purchase their release. Will an inquiry be made?

Police accused of receiving a bribe, Daraganj, Allahabad.

RÁM PATÁKÁ. 1st June 1894.

29. The *Siráj-i-Sakhun* (Shahjahanpur), for May, complains that patwaris are generally in the habit of making false entries in their papers, and urges that a patwari may be let off with a warning for the first offence, but that he should be dismissed for the repetition of the offence.

Patwaris.

SIRÁJ-I-SAKHUN. May 1894.

30. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow) of the 25th May, urges the extension of the Victoria Road water-pipe to the Farangi Mahal Road and the Párchawáli lane on the ground that they are very much frequented by people.

Need for the extension of the water-pipe to certain streets of Lucknow.

KÁRNÁMAH. 25th May 1894.

31. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 7th June, in its local news column, states that since the trees in Allahabad have been found marked with mud and hair, the people have been quite alarmed. A rumour is prevalent, especially among women, that a rebellion will break out. In fact men are purchasing provisions for two or three months. Hundreds of men have lately been calling at the *Prayág Samachar* office to enquire how far the rumour is well-founded. The editor assures the public that the rumour is quite groundless, and has been spread by chandu-smokers. No evil-minded man can even look angrily at Her Majesty's subjects.

Spread of a disquieting rumour at Allahabad.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR. 7th June 1894.

## III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

32. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, publishes a communication from a correspondent at Mirzapur who complains that there are some evil-minded men there, who during the last five or six years instigated disputes among the Maulvi, the Mahant, the Raja of Bijaipur, the editor of the *Khichri Samáchár*, and the Bengali Headmaster of the Zila School, and who have lately been harassing the Rani of Agori. They colluded with her dismissed servants and instituted false criminal suits against her officials, under sections 352 and 323 of the Penal Code, some of which were withdrawn on payment of blackmail by her, and the others dismissed by Magistrates. The Rani has been obliged to leave Mirzapur and retire to Rajpur;

Alleged harassment of the Rani of Agori by some evil-minded men, Mirzapur.

HINDUSTÁNI. 30th May 1894.

but there, too, she is not allowed to live in peace; the lessees and cultivators being instigated to file suits against her. She is a very generous lady and freely distributed alms among the poor at Mirzapur.

HINDUSTÁNI. 30th May 1894.

Alleged unjust interference of Mr. Luff with the use of the tank by the public, Banda.

33. A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, complains that Mr. Luff, a retired engineer who owns land situated round the tank built by the Nawáb of Banda, prevents people from bathing and fishing in the tank. This has created widespread dissatisfaction among the the people at Banda, who held a public meeting on the 13th May to protest against Mr. Luff's interference.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHAR. 31st May 1894.

Prosecution for libel instituted by the late editor of the *Prayág Samáchár*, against Swami Alá Rám, and the editor of the *Mittra Vilas*.

34. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 31st May, states that Pandit Jagan Nath, the late publisher of the *Prayág Samáchár*, has filed a suit for libel under section 500 of the Penal Code, before the District Magistrate of Allahabad against Pandit Makund Ram, the editor of the *Mittra Vilas* of Lahore, and Swami Alá Ram who preaches cow-protection. The prosecution is based on a paragraph published in the *Mittra Vilás* of 28th March last. Pandit Makund Ram has offered an apology, but the Swami has made himself scarce; the case is to be heard on 11th June. The Swami is very much in the habit of indulging in abusive language. He assaulted a man at the late Allahabad Magh Mela, who prosecuted him, but the prosecution was withdrawn on his offering an apology. The *Prayág Samáchár* refers to another case in which Alá Rám was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, under section 293 of the Penal Code by the Magistrate at Karachi in 1882, for exhibiting an obscene representation of Guru Nánakshâh. The judge of the Sudder Court altered the sentence to one of *rigorous* imprisonment for six months.

ANIS HIND. 26th May 1894.

A dakaiti in Tirwa, Farukhabad district.

35. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 26th May, complains that on the 10th idem at night, a gang of dakaits armed with guns and swords entered the house of a prostitute at a village in Tirwa, Farukhabad district, and carried away 5 thousand rupees worth of property.

NASÍM-I-AGRA. 30th May 1894.

Two cases of dakaiti in the Agra and Muttra districts.

36. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, states that it would seem that a dakaiti was committed in Farrah, Muttra district, on the 27th May, and another at mauza Hansela, thanah Achnera, Agra district, on the 28th idem. In the latter case four or five villagers are said to have been wounded.

ALLAHABAD:
*The 9th June* 1894.

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,
*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*